PANEL OF CHAIRMEN.

President ; Under Rule 3 (2) of the Legislative Rules, I nominate Messrs. G. Narayana Aiyar and James Fletcher on the Panel of Chairmen for this session of the Council.

ELECTIONS TO COMMITTEES

President : The House will elect one member each to the Public Accounts Committee and the Standing Finance Committee for 1118. The House will also elect a member to the Transport Advisory Committee as the term of the present Committee expires in September 1942. The elections will take place on Friday the 7th August 1942. They will be held as usual after the business of the House for the day is over under the Chairmanship of one of the Panel of Chairmen. The elections will be conducted on the basis of the ordinary system of voting by ballot.

BILLS ASSENTED TO BY HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA.

Secretary: Sir, I beg to report that the following Bills have received the assent of His Highness the Maharaja :—

1. The Travancore Civil Procedure Code (Amendment) Bill.
2. The Travancore Merchandise Marks Bill.

MOTIONS FELICITATING THE DEWAN-PRESIDENT.

President: Certain notices of motions have been given. I hope the honourable members will be brief in their observations and enable us to finish the business before lunch time today. I shall now call upon Mr. Kesavan.

Mr. K. M. Kesavan : Sir, I move that

> "This Council while congratulating the Dewan-President and expressing its felicitations and good wishes on his appointment as Member of the Viceroy's Executive Council, hopes that his departure from the State will only be of short and temporary duration and that ere long he would resume the work which he has under-taken in the State with such conspicuous success and on the completion of which depends the welfare and prosperity of millions of His Highness's loyal subjects".

Sir, it is with mingled feelings of joy and sorrow that I move this motion of felicitations and good wishes on the eve of your temporary departure from Travancore ; joy that His Excellency the Viceroy has been pleased to choose you as the fittest man to meet the greatest crisis in the history of India : and sorrow, that

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[Mr. K. M. Kesavan.]

though temporary, we have to part with you for some time. Let me avail myself of this opportunity to bid you good-bye, for the time being, and pray for a speedy return to our State to resume your labours amongst us after the successful fulfilment of the arduous task that awaits you at New Delhi. At the advanced age of sixty three, an age when most of our Indian leaders shudder to move about, you begin the most notable episode in your strenuous and stormy career, when a cataclysmic drama is being enacted in this world and I venture to believe that your greatest days are still to come. The hypnotic interest of your charming personality, your restless energy, indomitable courage and a gift of infusing into others your own combativeness and confidence, will, I feel no doubt, stand you in good stead, to guide the destiny of India through the greatest struggle of her history.

Sir, you leave behind you a trailing cloud of glory, which before a sufficient period of time has elapsed, cannot be appraised in its fullest significance. To quote from a magnificent leading article that appeared in the "Keralakoumudi" a leading daily published from the city, "As the legal and constitutional adviser and afterwards as the trusted Prime Minister of His Highness the Maharaja of Travancore, in whom a venerable hierarchy and an illustrious dynasty converage'. it had never been the policy of Sir C. P. to indulge in the glib and oily art, to speak and purpose not, like the eccentric worthies of modern times, who always talk the jargon that win applause". But for your infinite skill and force, necessary to convert ideas into action, to sweep aside obstacles, cut through entanglements and bear down intrigues, many of the far reaching reforms that we have here would not have been introduced into this country within this short period. Right down from the stormy days of the Home Rule League, you have been one of the most arresting and powerful personalities in the arena of Indian politics and you are the man, at this highly critical juncture to give the Government of India the greatest help to stabilitise its position at home and to re-constitute its forces to the enemy outside. In every fibre of your being, you are an Indian and at the same time you are an adept at all the arts and crafts of political game. Therefore, it is no wonder that at a crisis when a combination of energy, drive, courage and commonsense is highly needed, his Excellency the Viceroy has pressed your services to the cause of Mother India.

It is now barely six years since you have taken up the reigns of Government of this ancient State but, within this short period, you have revolutionised this country. The Temple Entry reform, the foundation of the University of Travancore, the amplification

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of electricity and telephone, the opening of the Ceramic factory at Kundara, the inauguration of the Air service, the State Transport department and the re-orientation of the educational policy, are some of your reforms which have left an indelible impression in the history of Travancore. The Glorious Temple Entry Reform which liberated millions of non-caste Hindus from age-long social and religious tyranny and guaranteed their equality, has earned for Travancore an international reputation and a hegemony among Indian States.

With your rare talents, deep erudition, untiring energy, unflinching determination, abundant commonsense, wide and long experience, captivating and convincing eloquence, robust optimism and a spirit of compromise—in short, by your versatile genius, you have already made a record of wonderful achievements, surpassed by none and rarely equalled by any, in modern India. I feel sure that this temporary separation of yours from our midst, will certainly be a brilliant paranthesis in your administration of this country and trust that this rare occasion has been vouchsafed to you by Providence to effect an honourable settlement between Great Britian and India at this hour of the gravest peril of the United Nations. Sir, this House, I think, will be failing in its duty if it does not express, on this occasion, our unforgettable gratitude to you for having placed your mature intellect and ripe experience at the service of our Gracious Maharaja and our mother land and record our unbounded appreciation of what you have already done for the State. In fine, I fervently pray God Almighty, to vouchsafe to you long life and robust health so that you may soon come back to our midst with yet more laurels and continue to guide and govern us and lead us from success to success and from glory to glory in the onward march of progress and civilization. With these words, I commend the motion to the unanimous acceptance of the House.

Mr. P. N. Nilakanta Pillai (*Quilon* cum *Kunnathur*): Sir, in supporting the motion I agree with all the sentiments that have been expressed by the honourable member Mr. Kesavan. Though your absence, Sir, is only temporary, we wish it may be of such character. Possessed of that indomitable will and courage never to submit or yield to threatenings of any kind you have admirably succeeded in carrying out the administration of the State creditably and to the entire satisfaction of the people at large. Moreover, especially in these hard days when we are expecting your help on account of the world war, your absence is very keenly felt by us Travancoreans in Travancore. But you have been selected by His Excellency the Viceroy to serve the Empire at a very critical period. Therefore, in order to help the great Empire in that time of peril, you have cheerfully accepted that post so kindly offered by

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[Mr. P. N. Nilakanta Pillai.]

H. E. the Viceroy. On the carrying out of that great task and in bringing out amity between the various conflicting sections in India and in achieving that cherished goal of independence to India, we wish you all success. We also wish that you may very soon be amidst us to guide us. Sir, I wish you long life and prosperity and success in your new endeavour. God be with you.

Mr. E. K. Kuriyppe (*Parur, Kunnathnad and Muvattupuzha cum Devicolam*) : തിരുവിതാംകൂറിൽ സകല തരത്തിലുള്ള ജനങ്ങളുടേയും സകല സമുദായക്കാരുടേയും സകല സമുദായസംഘടനകളുടേയും പ്രശംസക്കു അർഹനായ ഒരു ദിവാൻജിയാണു ഇന്നു രണ്ടു മണിക്കു നമ്മിൽ നിന്നും പിരിയാൻ പോകുന്ന സർ സി. പി. രാമസ്വാമി അയ്യർ. സർ, ഇന്നു അങ്ങേക്കു ലഭിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളമാതിരി ഒരു പ്രശംസ തിരുവിതാംകൂറിലെ ഒരു ദിവാൻജിക്കും കിട്ടിയിട്ടില്ലെന്നുള്ളതു ഏവർക്കും അറിയാവുന്ന ഒരു കാര്യമാണു്. അങ്ങു തിരുവിതാംകൂറിൽ ചെയ്തിട്ടുള്ള പ്രവൃത്തികൾ തിരുവിതാംകൂറിൽ ഇതിനുമുമ്പു് ഒരു ദിവാൻജിയുടെ ചെയ്തിട്ടില്ലെന്നുള്ളതു് ധൈര്യപൂർവ്വം എനിക്കു പറയുവാൻ കഴിയും. അങ്ങയോടുള്ള സ്നേഹത്തിന്റെ പ്രത്യക്ഷലക്ഷ്യമാണു തിരുവിതാംകൂറിലുള്ള സകല ആളുകളും, ജാതിമതഭേദമെന്യേ ഒത്തൊരുമിച്ചു് അങ്ങയുടെ പേരിൽ പല തരത്തിലുള്ള സ്ഥാപനങ്ങളും സ്ഥാപിക്കുന്നതിനു തയ്യാറായിട്ടുള്ളതു്. ഈ ഒരൊറ്റ കാര്യംകൊണ്ടുമാത്രം അങ്ങയെ തിരുവിതാംകൂറുകാർ എത്രമാത്രം ആത്മാർത്ഥമായി സ്നേഹിക്കുന്നു എന്നുള്ളതു അറിയാൻ കഴിയുന്നതാണു്. ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ സർവ്വരാജ്യസ്ഥിതി വളരെ ഗൗരവമായിരിക്കുന്ന ഈ ഘട്ടത്തിൽ അങ്ങു ഇവിടെ നിന്നു പിരിഞ്ഞു പോകുന്നതിൽ ഞങ്ങൾക്കു വളരെ മനസ്താപവുമുണ്ടു്. എന്നാൽ അതോടുകൂടി ഒരു സന്തോഷവുമുണ്ടു്. അങ്ങു ആറുമാസത്തിൽ കൂടുതൽ എക്സിക്യൂട്ടീവു കൗൺസിലിൽ ഉദ്യോഗം ഭരിക്കുകയില്ലെന്നും അതുകഴിഞ്ഞു ഇവിടത്തെ ഉദ്യോഗം തുടർച്ചയായി നടത്തിക്കൊണ്ടു പോകുമെന്നും അതിനു ഇൻഡ്യാ വൈസ്രായിയും മഹാരാജാവു തിരുമനസുകൊണ്ടും അനുവദിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടെന്നും അങ്ങുതന്നെ പ്രസ്താവിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതാണു് ആ സന്തോഷഹേതു. അങ്ങു ഏറ്റെടുത്തിട്ടുള്ള ജോലി വളരെ വിജയകരമായിത്തീരുന്നതിനു ഞാൻ ജഗദീശ്വരനോടു പ്രാർത്ഥിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു. അങ്ങു ആറുമാസം കഴിയുന്നതിനുമുൻപുതന്നെ തിരുവിതാംകൂറിൽ വന്നു വീണ്ടും ദിവാൻപദം സ്വീകരിക്കുമെന്നു ഞാൻ പ്രതീക്ഷിക്കുന്നു. ഈ പ്രതീക്ഷയോടുകൂടി അങ്ങു രാജ്യത്തോടും പ്രത്യേകിച്ചും എന്റെ നിയോജകമണ്ഡലത്തോടും ചെയ്തുതന്നിട്ടുള്ള സഹായങ്ങൾക്കു ഞാൻ നന്ദിപറയുകയും ചെയ്യുന്നു.

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Sahib Bahadur M. Sultan Muhiadien (*Trivandrum and Nedumangad* cum *Chirayinkil*) : Sir, I avail myself of this opportunity for tendering my respectful felicitations to the Dewan-President on his new appointment as a Member of the Executive Council of His Excellency the Viceroy. Sachivottama Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar, with his high ideals and the many virtues, both of his head and heart, that have made him so great, had ever been inspiring us to render genuine service to the poor and disabled and to achieve great things in life. The Sachivottama had always been to us, the Members of this Council, a stimulant and an inspiration. He exhorted us to be energetic, self-confident, courageous and above all ambitious in life. He has been infusing new life into us all, and it is indeed a great privilege and an honour to all of us, to work in close association with him for the welfare of the State.

But for his presence as the Head of the Administration of the State, we Travancoreans would have long ago felt the severe pinch of the present great war. The citizens of the State, irrespective of caste or colour, have realised it and now at the news of his departure, though for a greater and nobler mission, fears have begun to creep into their minds, but they console themselves with the devout hope that as soon as the present emergency is over, the invaluable services of the devoted minister would once again be available to the State.

As a representative of the Muslim community, I cannot but refer to his extreme generosity and tolerance for other religions. The solemn function of the opening of a Mosque at Quilon recently performed by the Dewan-President is only one great example of his far-sighted wisdom, courage and catholicity of views. That God may crown him with great success in his new mission, is my long-felt prayer. With these words I have great pleasure in supporting the resolution moved by Mr. K. M. Kesavan.

Mr. C. N. Thuppan Nambuthiripad (*Travancore Jenmies*): സർ, നമ്മുടെ നിഷ്കളങ്കമായ സ്നേഹബഹുമാനാദരശങ്കരംക്കു പാത്രീഭൂതനായിത്തീർന്നിരിക്കുന്ന ദിവാൻ സർ സി. പി. രാമസ്വാമി അയ്യർ അവർകടം വൈസ്രായിയുടെ എക്സിക്യൂട്ടീവ് കൗൺസിൽ മെമ്പർസ്ഥാനം സ്വീകരിക്കുന്നതിലേക്കു മഹാരാജാവു തിരുമനസ്സുകൊണ്ട് കൽപ്പിച്ചനുവദിച്ച് യാത്രചെയ്യാൻപോകുന്ന ഈ അവസരത്തിൽ ഈ അനുമോദനം എത്രയും ഉചിതവും സന്തോഷത്തെ ഉളവാക്കുന്നതും ആണ്. ഇതിനുമുൻപു അനേകം ദിവാൻജിമാർ ഈ സ്ഥാനം വഹിക്കുകയും അവരൊക്കെ ഓരോ അവസരത്തിൽ യാത്രചെയ്യുകയും ചെയ്തിട്ടുണ്ട്. എന്നാൽ തങ്ങളോടു താൽക്കാലികമായ ഒരു യാത്രയാണെങ്കിലും ഇത്രത്തോളം കണ്ണീരും അപ്പോഴെക്കും ജനങ്ങൾക്കു ഉണ്ടായിട്ടില്ല.

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[Mr. C. N. Thuppan Nambuthiripad.]

തൽക്കാലത്തേക്കുമാത്രം ഇവിടെനിന്നും പിരിയുന്ന താങ്കളുടെ യാത്ര കൊണ്ടു ജനങ്ങൾക്കു അത്രമാത്രം സങ്കടമുണ്ട്. അതിനു ചില കാരണങ്ങളുമുണ്ട്. ജനങ്ങൾക്കു അഭിപ്രായവ്യത്യാസമില്ലാത്ത ഒരു കാര്യവുമില്ല. എന്നാൽ താങ്കളുടെ വേർപാടിൽ കുണ്ഠിതമുണ്ടെന്നുള്ള കാര്യത്തിൽ എല്ലാവരും ഏകാഭിപ്രായക്കാരാണ്. താങ്കളിൽ സ്ഥിതിചെയ്യുന്ന ഗുണഗണങ്ങൾ അത്രമാത്രമാണ്. ചിലപ്പോൾ ഞാൻതന്നെ, ഒരു മുഖസ്തുതി പറയുകയല്ല. സർ സി. പി. രാമസ്വാമിഅയ്യർ എന്ന പേരു കേൾക്കുമ്പോൾ ദിലീപചക്രവർത്തിയെയാണു സ്മരിക്കുക. ദിലീപചക്രവർത്തിയെ മഹാകവികൾ മഹാസമുദ്രത്തോടു ഉപമിച്ചുകാണിട്ടുണ്ട്. മഹത്വത്തിന്റെ നിലയും ദയവിന്റെ ആധിക്യവും മറ്റുപലേ വിശിഷ്ടതയും കൊണ്ടാണ് അദ്ദേഹത്തെ മഹാസമുദ്രത്തോടു ഉപമിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളത്. അതുപോലെ മഹാനും ദയാശാലിയുമാണു താങ്കൾ. അതിരുകവിഞ്ഞ ദയവു അങ്ങേക്കുണ്ട്. അങ്ങനെയുള്ള അങ്ങു വേർപിരിയുന്ന ഈ ഘട്ടത്തിൽ എല്ലാവർക്കും സങ്കടമുണ്ടായതിൽ അത്ഭുതത്തിനു വകയില്ല. താങ്കൾക്കു ഒരു മതക്കാരോടൊ, സമുദായക്കാരോടൊ ഒരു പ്രത്യേകതയുമില്ല. ഇപ്പോൾ താങ്കൾ സ്വീകരിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള സ്ഥാനം ഏറ്റവും മഹത്തായ ഒരു സ്ഥാനമാണ്. അതു മഹാരാജാവുതിരുമനസ്സിലേക്കും നമുക്കും ഏറ്റവും അഭിമാനകരമായ ഒന്നാണ്. ആ സ്ഥാനത്തു ഏറ്റവും വിജയകരമായി പ്രവർത്തനങ്ങൾ നടത്തുവാനും താങ്കളിൽ നിക്ഷിപ്തമായ മുമതല ഭംഗിയാംവണ്ണം നിർവഹിക്കുവാനും ജഗദീശ്വരൻ സംഗതിവരുത്തട്ടെ എന്നു പ്രാർത്ഥിച്ചുകൊണ്ടും താങ്കൾ ഏതുയും വേഗത്തിൽ തിരിച്ചുവന്നു ഇവിടത്തെ ഭരണം വീണ്ടും സ്വീകരിക്കുവാൻ ഇടയാകട്ടെ എന്നു ആശംസിച്ചുകൊണ്ടും വിരമിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു.

Mr. Kohikkal P. Balakrishnan Tampi (*Karunagapalli Kartikapalli and Ambalapuzha cum Shertallai*): Sir, I also wish to convey to you my hearty congratulation on your appointment as Member of the Viceroy's Executive Council. I do not wish to conceal from this House that I am doing it formally, and for this reason that for any distinguished Indian today it is more of a sacrifice than an honour to serve in the Viceroy's Executive Council. Therefore it is very patriotic of you that you have accepted the call and determined to go to Delhi to face the political weather and the very sincere wishes of the House will support your endeavour to bring the warring political parties of India together and also to bring England and India closer. I wish to request you, Sir, to convey to the Imperial Government this our message that this country is behind Britain and behind British India, in all the

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endeavours for the successful prosecution of this war and whatever may be the political opinions of the different parties in this country they are all one in believing that no sort of pacifism current elsewhere would satisfy us at this juncture when we must be prepared for the worst eventualities. I also wish to request you in the South Indian manner to do something for us when you go to the distant and big Pattanam. We have got the problem analogous to registry of a few acres of land, certain acres of land possessed by that great "Empire in which the sun never sets", lying in our territory. Those acres of land create very great difficulties in Police administration; Excise administration and also Criminal administration. These things can be pressed home to the Government of India. I have in view the few acres in the Chirayinkil taluk as well as in the Quilon taluk. At the same time you may be able to play the advocate's part, not advocate's diaboli this time to bring home to the Government of India how seriously we have been hit in the matter. It will be graceless to say how far we get Imperial help after the fall of Burma, for it is a question which cannot be raised in this House, but out of grace, to use the language of the counter, write-off these things; it will considerably help the material and economic progress of this country. I refer to the subsidy. Sir, you will be able to give a detached, dispassionate view regarding the Customs difficulties, the result of certain understandings which we had with the Imperial Government. These things you will be able to do as one functioning in the Central Cabinet. Sir, I wish you all good luck and success. This is the greatest opportunity in your life to serve All India and also this country. We are aware that the result would not, in the very nature of it be a very spectacular one. If you succeed at least to a little extent, that will be the greatest thing that one could do for the country and one will have the satisfaction of having left the country much better than it was when he came. As regards your coming and rejoining us, I wish that you will be able to rejoin us in full vigour of body and mind. I do not, as some honourable members said, wish to see you back as Dewan. Because at one time I wished you had been the last Dewan. I wish you to come back and join us in our rejoicing at the inauguration of some constitutional reforms. With these words, I wish you all good luck.

Mr. James Fletcher: Sir, I have great pleasure in supporting the resolution. During the short period of about six years as the President of this House and as the Head of the Government you have been rendering very meritorious services to the State. During your term the great Pallivasal scheme was successfully worked out. We are all aware of the immense potentialities of that scheme. The industrial schemes like the Rubber Factory, the Sugar Factory and the Ceramic Factory are now working very

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[Mr. James Fletcher.]

satisfactorily under your infinite skill and energy. These industries give work for a large number of Travancore citizens and bring great profit to the State. The State Transport Department inaugurated in Travancore is doing excellent work in spite of war conditions. Everything has been done to start an aluminium factory, a cement factory and a glass factory. A period of industrial prosperity has been inaugurated by you. For these and other great services, the Sovereign and the people of the State, high and low, join together in rendering you, with a sence of gratitude and love, their hearty congratulations. You have become one of us by the valuable service rendered by you. Everyone of us feel deep sorrow in your temporary departure at this critical period in the history of India in general and Travancore in particular. But we have to reconcile ourselves to our loss at the thought that he who goes forth from amongst us does so on one of the noblest missions of his life namely to strengthen the will of India to resist aggression, and to translate that will into action so that India may play her part worthily in this formidable struggle. You have been a fighter all your life. Personally I believe you will feel in your new sphere all the enthusiasm of a fighter taking the field once again. Great are the opportunities before you and we all, do believe that you are sure to win laurels. Sir, I had the opportunity of reading the 'National Herald'; and that Paper has aptly and correctly stated that you have got more political talents and administrative experience than the Viceroy, the Governors and all the European civilians put together and that you would have made a reputation as a first rank statesman anywhere in the world. I am sure the present work entrusted to you would give you an opportunity to show your great talents. This House most heartly wishes you all success in your new mission and devoutedly prays that you will return to us and continue your services to the State.

Mr. P. R. Godavarma Raja (*Edavagai*): Sir, I have great pleasure in supporting the motion before the House. I agree with the sentiments expressed by the honourable members of this House. We are losing though temporarily one of the greatest Dewans of Travancore. Sir, you have well-merited the distinction of being called an able Dewan by no less a person than Mahatma Gandhi. You have effected fundamental and far-reaching reforms regarding industrial, economic and social problems. Without your courage of conviction and sincerity of purpose the reforms which you have effected could not have been pushed through. Suffice it to say that you have indentified yourself with Travancore; Travancore has adopted you as one of its sons and you have adopted Travancore. So at a time when you are going

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to serve on the Viceroy's Executive Council, Travancore will be highly over-joyed that one of her sons has been given such a high honour by his Majesty's Government. It is a proud privilege for Travancore to see that the British Government has once again recognised your merit, that you are a brave fighter and that you will bring your endeavours to a successful conclusion at this time when a most devastating tragedy is facing the whole world. Sir, in your mission Travancore has high hopes and we are all sure you will be successful and that you will return for a greater purpose in our midst. With these words I support the motion.

Mr. T. W. U. Park (*Travancore Planters*): Sir, in supporting this motion, I feel that I can add very little to the sentiments already so admirably expressed by the other honourable members. I do not want to keep the house long. On behalf of my constituency and on behalf of the community to which I have the honour to belong, I wish you success beyond your own dreams and hopes and a safe return.

Mr. G. Narayana Aiyar: Sir, I heartily support the resolution. We cannot sufficiently be thankful for all the works that you have done for the advancement of the moral, social, political and industrial life of the State. Your charming personality, high and lofty ideals, untiring perseverance and innate desire to study the minutest details of every problem that comes before you have helped the country very much. We also feel elevated by coming in contact with you. Though we cannot afford to lose you for a single moment at this critical moment, we have the satisfaction that your absence is only temporary and that you are going to undertake a most responsible duty of an ambassador i. e. a peace mission. Our Hindu Puranas say that Hanuman, Nalan and Uddavan were some of the most successful of ambassadors. An ambassador to be successful is, it is said, to possess certain special qualities some of which are stated in the following verses.

൧. പരൊഗിതജ്ഞഃ പരപാൻ, വ്യാഗ്യാത്രസ്യാപി തത്പവിത്
സതൊത്പന്ന, മതദ്ധീരൊ, ദൂതസ്യാത് പൃഥിവീപതെഃ

൨. ദൂതഞ്ചൈവ പ്രകഫീത, സവ്ശാസ്ത്ര വിശാരദം
ഇംഗിതജ്ഞഃ തഥാ സഭ്യം ദക്ഷം സൽകുലസംഭവം

൩. അനുരക്തഃ ശുചിർദ്ദക്ഷഃ സ്മൃതിമാൻ ദേശകാലവിത്ഃ
വപുഷ്മാൻ വീതഭീ, വ്മാഗ്മീ ദൂതൊരാജ്ഞപ്രശസ്യതെ.

൪. കാര്യൈകമ്മണിനിർദ്ദിഷ്ടെ, യൊബ്രൂന്യപിസ്യാധ്യെത
പൂർവ്കാര്യ്യവിരൊധെന, സകാര്യ്യം, കർത്തുമർഹസി.

൫. ഉഭ്യൈകഃ സാധകൊഹെതുഃ സപ്പസ്യാപീഹകമ്മണഃ
യൊഹ്യർത്ഥം ബഹുധാപ്പൈദ, സ സമർത്ഥാർത്ഥ, സാധനെ.

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[Mr. G. Narayana Aiyar.]

It is very gratifying to find that you possess all these qualities. We hope and pray that with the grace and blessings of Sri Padmanabha in whom you have implicit confidence you will return soon happy and glorious and successful in your mission. We wish you all health and success.

Sahib Bahadur Abdul Tayeb Shaikh Kaderbhoy (*Commerce and Industry, South*) : Sir, I also rise to support the resolution.

President : I think the speeches must all be finished by 12 noon. I would therefore request the members to be brief.

Sahib Bahadur Abdul Tayeb Shaikh Kaderbhoy : The honourable members who have spoken have said that you are like Mahatma Gandhi. But I must say that you are more than that. Mahatma Gandhi is not respected by all members of communities in India. But in Travancore you are liked by all communities. Here you have opened a mosque which so far no other man of another religion has done. By that act we hope that all the communities in Travancore will unite. I hope that when you go there you will try your utmost to unite all the communities in India which has not been done so far. If you will be successful in that you will be more successful than Mahatma Gandhi.

Mr. Thomas Chandy Mukkadan (*Nominated*) : സർ, ബഹുമാന്യസ്നേഹിതൻ മി: കെ. എം. കേശവൻ ഇവിടെ അവതരിപ്പിച്ച അനുമോദനപ്രമേയത്തെ പിൻതാങ്ങുകയും മറ്റു ബഹുമാനപ്പെട്ട മെംബറന്മാരുടെ അഭിനന്ദനവചസ്സുകളോട് യോജിക്കുകയും ചെയ്യുന്നു.

അന്യാദൃശമായ ഗുണഗണത്താൽ അലംകൃതനും, അസാധാരണഭരണവൈഭവത്താൽ അനുഗൃഹീതനും ആയി അഖിലലോകപ്രശസ്തിയോടുകൂടി തിരുവിതാംകൂർ രാജസിംഹാസനത്തിൽ പ്രാഗത്ഭ്യപൂർവ്വം വാണരുളുന്ന ശ്രീ ചിത്തിരതിരുനാൾ മഹാരാജാവു് തിരുമനസ്സിൽനിന്നും അനവരതം പൊഴിയുന്ന അനുഗ്രഹങ്ങൾ കഴിഞ്ഞ ആറുകൊല്ലക്കാലം പ്രജാസമൂഹത്തിൽ അനുഭവൈകവേദ്യമാക്കിക്കൊണ്ടിരുന്ന മഹാരാജ്യതന്ത്രജ്ഞനായ പ്രഭോ! ലോകമഹായുദ്ധത്തിന്റെ അനിവാര്യമായ അനിഷ്ടഫലത്തെ അധികാരപൂർവ്വം തടഞ്ഞുനിറുത്തി ജനസാമാന്യത്തിനു അഭയം നൽകേണ്ടിയിരിക്കുന്ന അതിപ്രധാനമായ ഈ സന്ധിയിൽ അൽപകാലത്തേക്കാണെങ്കിലും അവിടത്തെ അസാന്നിദ്ധ്യം ഈ രാജ്യവാസികൾക്കു മൊത്തത്തിൽ അസഹനീയമായ ഒന്നാണെന്നു തുറന്നു സമ്മതി

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ക്കുന്ന ഒരു പരമാർത്ഥമാണ്. ഹിമവൽസേതുപര്യന്തം സിംഹാവലോകനം ചെയ്യുന്നപക്ഷം തിരുവിതാംകൂർപോലെ മഹൽശക്തികളുടെ സംഘട്ടനത്തിന്റെ സാർവ്വത്രികമായ ഉഷ്ണഫലങ്ങൾ തട്ടാതെ പണക്കാരനും പാവപ്പെട്ടവനും ഒന്നുപോലെ ജീവസന്ധാരണത്തിനു അവശ്യം വേണ്ടവ യഥാകാലം ലഭിച്ചുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്ന മറ്റു ഏതദ്ദേശീയരാജ്യം കാണ്മാൻ സാദ്ധ്യമല്ലെന്നുള്ളതു അങ്ങയുടെ ഭരണനൈപുണിയുടെയും ദീർഘവീക്ഷണശക്തിയുടെയും സർവോപരി ഭരണീയരുടെ അതീവ താൽപര്യത്തിന്റെയും സജീവലക്ഷ്യമായ ഭാവി തലമുറകൾക്കു വാഗ്ദത്തഭൂമി വണ്ണം തെളിഞ്ഞുനിൽക്കുന്നതാണ്. ആറുകൊല്ലത്തെ ഭരണംകൊണ്ടു് ആരെയും സ്തംഭിപ്പിക്കുമാറു അവിടന്നു സാധിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള വൻകാര്യങ്ങളുടെയും സ്ഥാപനങ്ങളുടെയും ഒരു നീണ്ട പട്ടിക ഇവിടെ ഉരുവിടണമെന്നു ഞാൻ കരുതുന്നില്ല. എങ്കിലും സാധുസഹസ്രങ്ങളുടെ സ്വാതന്ത്ര്യപ്രവേശമായ ക്ഷേത്രപ്രവേശനവിളംബരം പുറപ്പെടുവിച്ചു് അധഃകൃതോദ്ധാരണം ചെയ്ത പൊന്നുതമ്പുരാൻ തിരുമനസ്സിലേക്കു അവിടന്നു് ആ വിഷയത്തിലേക്കു് ആർപ്പിച്ച ധീരസേവനം അഖിലലോകപ്രശംസക്കുമാത്രമല്ല, അതിലും ഉപരിയായി സ്വർഗീയവരങ്ങൾക്കുകൂടി അങ്ങയെ അർഹനാക്കിത്തീർത്തിട്ടുണ്ടെന്നു പ്രസ്താവിക്കാതെ ഗത്യന്തരമില്ല. സമർത്ഥന്മാരായ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസ പ്രവർത്തകന്മാർക്കുപോലും അസാദ്ധ്യവും അപ്രായോഗികവുമായി തോന്നിയിരുന്ന സർവ്വകലാശാലാസ്ഥാപനം തിരുവിതാംകൂറിൽ സ്ഥാപിക്കുക മാത്രമല്ല, വിവിധനിലകളിലുള്ള വ്യവസായസ്ഥാപനങ്ങൾ പരിവർത്തനപരങ്ങളായ നൂതനനിയമങ്ങൾ മൂലമുള്ള പരിവർത്തനങ്ങൾ, ഗ്രാമീണപുനരുദ്ധാരണവേലകൾ, വേഷപരിഷ്കാരം എന്നിവയാൽ തിരുവിതാംകൂറിനെ ഒരു നൈസർഗ്ഗിക സർവ്വകലാശാലയാക്കി രൂപാന്തരപ്പെടുത്തുകയാണു് അങ്ങയുടെ അമാനുഷികശക്തികൊണ്ടു് സാധിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നതു്. ഈ യഥാർത്ഥ്യത്തെ അറ്റുപറ്റി വച്ചുകൊണ്ടു് ചിന്തിക്കുമ്പോഴാണ് താൽക്കാലികമെങ്കിലും അങ്ങയുടെ വേർപാടിൽ അസ്മാദൃശന്മാക്ക് സങ്കടമുണ്ടാകുന്നതു്. വീക്ഷണകോണത്തിന്റെ കോട്ടം മൂലമുണ്ടായ അഭിപ്രായവ്യത്യാസങ്ങളും തെറ്റിദ്ധാരണകളും നീങ്ങി പൗരാവലി ഒന്നടക്കം അങ്ങയുടെ ഭരണവിഷയത്തിൽ അങ്ങേക്കു് സഹകരണം നൽകിയും സകലരും അങ്ങയുടെ ഭരണം തുടർണമെന്നാഗ്രഹിക്കുകയും ചെയ്യുന്ന ഈ ശുഭസന്ധിയിൽ അങ്ങു് ഭരണമേധാവിത്വം വിടാനിടയാകുന്നതു് കൂടുതൽ സന്താപഹേതുകമാണ്. എന്നാൽ അങ്ങയുടെ ഈ താൽക്കാലികവേർപാടു് ഇവിടെ സാധിച്ചതിനെക്കാൾ മഹ

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[Mr. Thomas Chandy Mukkadan.]

ത്തരവും ഈ രാജ്യവാസികളുടെ രക്ഷക്കു അവശ്യം ആവശ്യകവുമായ വൻകാര്യങ്ങൾ നേടാനായിട്ടാണെന്നുള്ളതിൽ സംശയാസ്പദമായിരിക്കുന്നു. വിദേശയാത്രക്ക് ഒരുങ്ങുന്നു ഉത്തമനായ ഒരു കാരണവരെപ്പോലെ ഈ രാജ്യത്തിന് അടുത്തകാലത്തു വേണ്ട കാര്യങ്ങൾ പലതും ക്രമീകരിച്ചുകഴിഞ്ഞിട്ടാണ് സ്ഥലം വിടുന്നതെന്നുള്ളതു കൃതാർത്ഥതയോടും കൃതജ്ഞതയോടുംകൂടി ഞങ്ങൾ കാണുന്നു. ലോകസമാധാനത്തിനും ഭാരതത്തിന്റെ ഭാവൈശ്വര്യത്തിനും നിദാനമാകേണ്ട ഒരു മഹാപ്രസ്ഥാനമാണ് അങ്ങയുടെ തുമലിൽ ബന്ധിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നതെന്നു ഞങ്ങൾക്കറിയാം. ഈ മഹനീയകൃത്യം കൃത്യമായി സാധിച്ചു വിജയശ്രീലാളിതനായി ഞങ്ങളുടെ മദ്ധ്യത്തിൽ അടുത്ത സ്റ്റോറുകൗൺസിൽകാലത്തു ഈ ഉന്നതസ്ഥാനത്തെ അലങ്കരിച്ചുകൊള്ളുവാൻ ജഗദീശ്വരൻ കനിയട്ടെ എന്നു ഉള്ളുഴിഞ്ഞു പ്രാർത്ഥിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു.

Mrs. Abernam Gnanasikhamony (*Nominated*): Sir I take the privilege of expressing my deep gratitude for your devoted service to us in this State of Travancore in every direction. Your undaunted courage and strenuous labours for the State in times of need can never be forgotten. The depressed and the down-trodden did receive justice from your hands. Although we feel sorry-perhaps because we are selfish-that it so happened that there has to be a break in your untiring service for us in this State, we are consoled with the thought that the break is only for 6 months. Yet 6 months means half a year. At the same time, Sir, we congratulate you on your being chosen to serve on a far wider sphere on a purpose of vital importance. We pray that the Almighty will continue to make your efforts successful for the establishment of righteousness which He alone can do. With most sincere and fervent prayers for God's blessing on you, Sir, we wish you good-bye.

Mr. M. Govindan (*Nominated*): Sir, while congratulating you on your new appointment I have to express the sorrow of this House and the people of Travancore on your leaving us although temporarily at a time of emergency and in the midst of labours for the development of Travancore on up-to-date lines for the realisation of your progressive ideas. In fact you wanted Travancore to be industrialised and enable it to take its proper place among the civilised countries of the world. From the point of view of commerce and industry we cannot say that we are advanced yet. You have started many enterprises and the full fruition of them has not yet been realised. I hope you will come back soon and carry on your labours so that the country may become fully industrialised

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You have been attending to the agricultural development of the country recently and the industrialisation of Travancore would have become a complete achievement had you continued your labours longer.

Sir, I take this opportunity of making a request. I do not know whether it will be proper. In Travancore as well as in other States the tenure of office of a Dewan is only six years. A gentleman of progressive views at the head of the administration will have so many schemes which he will not be able to inaugurate within this period of six years. The Dewan, whether he is chosen from Travancore or outside must be given at least 12 years for the completion of his ideas. Now that you are going to the Viceroy's Council, we hope that you will bear this in mind not only in respect of this State but in respect of other States as well. In fact the most developed Indian States, for instance Mysore, had the benefit of the administration of one Dewan for a number of years. While my friends were eloquently giving expression to your qualities, I was feeling that they were omitting one thing, and that is the quickness with which things are despatched by you. As a Vakil I have appeared before you, and this old man had hardly any occasion for making a speech. The arguments are anticipated before hand and the replies are given. The weakest point is immediately pointed out. There was a time when we had daily postings of cases. Now cases are posted once a month. Not more than two minutes are taken for a case on the average, and the strongest and the weakest points are detected in the twinkling of an eye. I submit that that was always felt as a great relief by many of us. I hope the arrangements you have made for the period you are away will be efficient and that you will come back to us with strength and vigour in order to carry to the full fruition all the undertakings you have taken up.

President : I am afraid I must disappoint other honourable members who may be desirous of expressing themselves on this resolution ; but we have had an hour practically on this matter, and, all things considered it is about the maximum, in view to the various considerations which must be apparent to honourable members. I am therefore putting this motion to the vote.

(The motion was put and declared carried *nemine contradicente.*)

Friends of the Sri Chitra State Council and my colleagues,

As I said in another place, these manifestations of comradeship and fellow-feeling have touched me profoundly ; and I would be speaking the language of insincerity if I do not acknowledge on this

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occasion that I feel heartened and encouraged, exhilarated by what has been said and said so felicitously and so kindly by the honourable members of this House who have taken the occasion to speak this morning.

Twelve years is not a small period in the life of a human being. It was in the year 1929 that I made up my mind to dedicate my life to the service of His Highness and his dynasty and his beautiful country. I have been associated with this State even from an anterior period. I had the good fortune to enjoy the confidence and be consulted as Legal Adviser of his late Highness Sri Mulam Thirunal of respected memory. And it may be said that for over thirty years I have had occasions to deal with the affairs of the country of Travancore in one capacity or another, firstly as Legal Adviser of His Highness Sri Mulam Thirunal, secondly as Counsel on behalf of his Government in certain important cases in the Madras High Court, both on the civil and criminal side, later on as Constitutional and Legal Adviser of His Highness the present Maharaja and finally as the Dewan of this State from 1936. Two things were before me when I gave up my practice at the Bar which was not altogether unprofitable for the purpose of taking up work in Travancore. The first was my deep-seated and fervent attachment to His Highness the Maharaja and his dynasty and the second the attraction which Travancore itself had for me as not only a land of boundless resources, material and human, but also as a country, a country of toleration and of tolerance, a country where unlike many other parts of India and unlike many other parts of the world, persons of various religions, ethnic origins had been able to live and to let live, to pursue their several avocations during many centuries, tens of centuries and have continued to do so without any ebullition or effervescence of hostile feelings and those intemperate actions which follow such hostile feelings. But, having taken up at the bidding of His Highness the Maharaja the charge of piloting the Government of this State one had naturally to inquire into the rationale of the thing and to put, as the philosophers say, first things first. It was His Highness' idea, a glorious idea to which tribute has been paid by many remarkable persons, including Mahatma Gandhi. It was his prime idea to effect a union of hearts in the country. As a condition precedent, as something necessarily introductory to the general advancement of the country at large, in order to advance that particular programme it was necessary to eradicate all sense of grievance, of oppression or of suppression. Therefore it was that it came to the mind of His Highness the Maharaja that the first thing to be done was to make communities which until then had been outside the threshold of the house, participants in the ceremonies and the offices of the home, so that the

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children of Travancore might be truly children and that none might call them step-children. And that was why it was given to me and it became my duty to translate His Highness' desires, His Highness' aspirations, into practice within a few months of my assumption of office. It was my privilege, an inestimable privilege which I owe to the graciousness of my sovereign to have inaugurated that Temple Entry Proclamation. I regard it not as a religious phenomenon ; mainly I regard it as a phenomenon of unification and consolidation. That having been done, the question of the rehabiliation of the country had to be taken up and one thing rose to the mind's eye immediately. And that was a country which was limited in area, although by way of population it was next only to Hyderabad and Mysore, a country which had abundant natural resources but did not grow sufficient food for the people. That country had to survive competition in an era of competition. Then came the idea of resorting to industrialisation as the only means by which such survival amidst terrific competition was possible. It has been possible for the Government to initiate the renovation of the sugar scheme, a scheme which is now not only giving us ample quantities of sugar but is able to provide pharmaceutical preparations and tinctures not only for our own use but for export to sister states and presidencies. Then it was considered that the natural resources of this State had to be developed in one direction, namely, that of production of rubber. The rubber Factory came next and the renovation and the rehabilitation of the Rubber Factory has proceeded so far that in the last year the net profit of the Rubber Factory was Rs. 5 lakhs and in the next year the promoters of that Factory expect Rs. 7 lakhs as the net profit. Then came the Ceramic Industry. Now steps have been taken to found an Aluminium industry here and arrangements are in hand for the Cement Industry. The Plywood Factory is being started almost immediately as also a Glass Factory. But this is only the beginning of the industrial programme. New problems have arisen as a result of new environments in new circumstances. One of the foremost needs of any civilised country is what may be called the heavy chemical industry, the production of Sulphuric, Nitric and Hydrochloric acids, the production of caustic soda and allied industries. Without those heavy chemical industries no industrial nation can be self-reliant or self-sufficient. We have certain materials ready at hand for the purpose. We have an unlimited quantity of salt. Salt, at one time, had to be imported from outside, but to-day we are not only self-sufficient but are able to export large quantities of salt outside. But it is essential for us to keep that salt and utilise it for the purpose of making a beginning in those heavy chemical industries I referred to.

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And, in addition, there is another large field of possibilities which must be translated not only into probabilities but actualities, if we should survive in the postwar epoch ; and that is to revolutionise the agriculture of the State through the introduction of scientific methods and scientific appliances so as to link up industry and agriculture together. To utilise and augment our electrical resources, we have developed the Pallivasal Scheme. But there are other schemes that have to be developed with the power so provided. Every cottager must have at his disposal not only light but also sufficient power for utilising in his own cottage trade or industry, such electric power being supplied to him cheap.

Then the production of manures and fertilisers, the dedication of research to those marvellous bio-chemical developments which have in Russia and elsewhere revolutionised agriculture and made agriculture practically a manufacturing industry—these have to be taken on hand. All this is not only in the realm of wishful thinking of vague probabilities ; unless the University of Travancore, the thinking men of Travancore, unless the industrialists and the agriculturists of Travancore, all pool their resources together and improve their industrial output and their agricultural production, enhancing that production by all the means that science can afford to us, the future would be difficult and dark.

In order to develop certain things which now are rudimentary, fishing for instance, requires concerted effort and very rapid work.

This is all on the outer or superficial point of view. Such work, the fruition of such tasks demands a unity of perception and a unity of effort, a unity not only of aspirations but a unity of action. Such a unity can only be a *fait accompli* if the various communities in the land think together, dream together and work together ; and it has been the preoccupation and the dream of His Highness that there should be no communal disunion in the State. There have been historical anamolies, there have been difficulties, social, religious and political, but at heart we are one. I make bold to say that neither racially nor temperamentally is there any need nor any occasion for any division in Travancore. That unity has to be achieved, more strenously worked for than at any prior time. Something was said in one of the speeches about my having opened the mosque near Quilon. I accepted that greatly honoured invitation with alacrity for the reason that there has been introduced in the Hindu Indian politics a sort of necessary division or hostility between the Hindu and the Muslim, forgetting what the Moghul Empire taught in the way of fusion of ideas and of joint action. I do not propose at this moment to apportion any blame or to cast any reproach but each one of us, Hindus, is bound to react to the Muslim reactions and each Muslim has to react to the

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Hindu reactions, if our country is to advance. I am not one of those who are enamoured of the separatist tendencies, featured as Pakistan or Dravidastan or some other Stan. There is only one India and out of that one India we have to make the most and it is in that hope that I am going north.

I have been deeply moved by many things that have been said of my contributions in the past. I do not propose to advert to any of those pleasant references. I am going to fill a place which is by no means an easy one. I am not going in a spirit of gladness or exhilaration. The place was not sought by me. I would have been fain content to spend the remainder of my active life in this State in order to bring about those schemes which I have indicated. But His Highness was graciously pleased to accede to what fell from His Excellency the Viceroy and to spare my services. I am not going to give any unduly rosy picture of what I shall be able to do or what lies ahead of me, what lies ahead not only of me but of everyone of you and of everyone in India. If India is to be a factor, an instrument, an element in that work of consolidation of feeling which is needed, if I am able, as I said elsewhere, in following in the wake of that little squirrel in the Ramayana, if I am able to do my little bit to bring a little more harmony in consolidation and discussion, to bring a nearer approach between people of different modes of thinking, I shall have done my bit. Success is in the hands of the Great Providence. We can only deserve success. None of us can command it.

I have certain advantages and certain manifest disadvantages while I undertake and carry out my mission. I have the advantage of the personal friendship of men like Mahatma Gandhi and Jawaharlal Nehru. I have fought them in the past. Perchance I may have to fight them in the future. I am a small man and they are great men. But Mahatma Gandhi has always called me his dear friend, not in any sense of convention but in utmost sincerity. And Jawaharlal Nehru and myself have been personal friends of thirty years' standing. I have certain disadvantages. My political views are fairly well-known. My political views with regard to Indian States and what I consider to be the duty of outside political institutions not to interfere with the internal work of the Indian States are well-known. Such differences of views between myself and Mahatma Gandhi have led to controversies, and to what as between a great man and a small man might be called a fight. But, notwithstanding my admiration for the great soul, notwithstanding my homage to his transcedent merits, I had felt it due to him that if I differed I should say so; and if I had to work against his ideas it was my duty to do so if I did it honestly. These are the disadvantages that I labour under. Such are the advantages

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which I have; and with all this conciousness behind me I am shouldering a responsibility which at a time of great crisis, indecision and the hanging of things in the balance is a responsibility which cannot be lightly taken, which cannot be lightly shouldered or easily discharged. In order, however inefficiently, however slightly, I should discharge that responsibility, I need the good-will, I require the prayers and I also need all the blessings and the joint aspirations of my fellow country-men. It has been said that I regard myself as an adopted son of Travancore. I resent that because, having spent practically twelve years here, I am a domiciled Travancorean. And feeling like that and with that idea in view I require the good-will, the blessings of my fellow-Travancoreans in that mission which I trust will be very temporary and I shall be very glad to come back to work amongst you when that emergency which is now calling me elsewhere is over. Thank you, MY FRIENDS.

STATEMENT LAID ON THE TABLE.

Mr. A. Lekshminarayana Ayyar: Under Rule 76 of the Travancore Legislative Rules, I beg to lay on the table the following statement of expenditure authorised by the Government under Section 32 of Act II of 1108.

Demand.	Amount in Rupees.	Particulars.
IV. 6—Forest	3,00,000	To meet the additional expenditure under conservancy and Works.
VII. 36—Buildings, Communications etc.	500	For providing an iron barred door to the Cellar Room in the Chief Engineer's Office.
IX-XXXII. State Transport—Working Expenses	1,80,100	To meet the additional expenditure under operating expenses, repairs, renewals etc.
X-XXXIII. Clay Refining and Porcelain Factory—Working Expenses.	30,000	Additional funds for working expenses of the factory.

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